

display a reduced image of a page which is currently displayed on said main screen with the area displayed in said main screen indicated by a display indicating frame;

move said display indicating frame and said display area within said main screen in correspondence to the movement of a pointing device which causes said display indicating frame to be moved within the same page while said pointing device is in dragging state;

display said display indicating frame in said second sub-screen when said pointing device has moved said display indicating frame by dragging it into said second sub-screen;

switching said main screen to the page to which said pointing device moved to display the place indicated by said display indicating frame in said main screen, when said pointing device has dropped said display indicating frame at an arbitrary place on said second sub-screen to which said pointing device moved; and

scroll said sub-screen so that the sub-screen of the page displayed on said main sub-screen comes to a predetermined position of said sub-screen column.

8. (New) A window display device according to claim 1, wherein said display indicating frame may be moved in all directions in a plane of the window display device whereby said display indicating frame is not limited to lateral movement in said plane.

9. (New) A window display device according to claim 1, wherein said display indicating frame has a width and a height, said width being less than a width of said first sub-screen and said height being less than a height of said first sub-screen.

### REMARKS

Reconsideration of the above application is respectfully requested.

#### I. Preliminary Remarks

Claims 2, 5 and 7 have been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim certain aspects of Applicant's invention. Support for the amendments to claim 2 can be found, for example, in the specification, at page 4, lines 18-22 and at page 5, lines 5-11. Similarly, support for amendments to claims 5 and 7 can be found, for example, at page 5, lines 9-17.

New claims 8 and 9 have been added to more particularly point out and distinctly claim certain aspects of Applicant's invention. Support for the amendment to claim 8 can be found, for example in the specification, at page 16, lines 10-13. Support for the amendment to claim 9 can be found, for example, in the specification at page 14, lines 1-5 and in accompanying Figures 3(a)-3(c). Claim(s) 1-7 are now pending. Reconsideration and allowance of all of the claims in view of the above amendments and the following remarks are respectfully requested.

Applicant notes that the amendments are not intended to change the scope of the claimed invention. Rather such amendments are being made solely in response to the Examiner's rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that such amendments do not raise new issues and should be entered in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.116(a) and MPEP 714.12 and 714.13.

## II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 112

### A. First paragraph:

The specification demonstrates that the display control method receives mouse movement messages combined with position information in order to determine movement of the display screen position of the main screen corresponding to the movement of a mouse. Specifically, enabling support for the claimed display control method, driven by mouse movement and display position messages, is provided, for example, in the specification at page 18, line 21 through page 19, line 10.

Even if there were no teaching or suggestion in the art of a method for moving a display corresponding to mouse movement by utilizing retrieval of mouse messages and position data prior to the present specification, adaptation of display control to particular embodiments of mouse movement and message mapping would not require undue experimentation for a person familiar with Windows programming, in light of the present specification. The Office Action has not alleged any objective basis or evidence to doubt that the display control method could be used without undue experimentation by a person of ordinary skill in the art. It is the duty of the Examiner to provide such information. See In re Marzocchi, 439 F.2d 220, 223 (C.C.P.A. 1971). Thus Applicant respectfully requests citation of support, or an affidavit under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.107(b).

B. Second paragraph:

Claim(s) 1-3, 5 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 has proper antecedent basis. Specifically, the phrase in question, "said first sub-screen," refers to a **sub-screen**. The Office Action suggests that it is unclear whether antecedent basis for the phrase may be provided by a preceding phrase, "first sub-screen image window," at line 8. In fact, the phrase at line 8 refers to an **image window** or, more descriptively, a first sub-screen **image window**. The object of this phrase is, therefore, an **image window**, and clearly does not provide antecedent basis for a phrase whose object is a first **sub-screen**. The antecedent basis for "said first sub-screen" indicated in claim 1, line 10 is clearly provided by the introduction of a "**first sub-screen**" at line 3 of the same claim.

Claims 2, 5 and 7 have been amended in accordance with the Examiner's remarks and to improve their form. Applicant respectfully points out that no specific reference was made in the Office Action regarding claim 3. It is respectfully submitted that the rejection of Claim(s) 1-3, 5 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, should be withdrawn.

III. Summary of Rejection(s) Under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

IV The Present Invention

One of the objectives of the claimed invention is to improve display methods by allowing a user to control the area of a document which is displayed by moving an indicating frame to an area of the document so that the area is instantly displayed and magnified in a main frame. The indicating frame is moved within a reduced image of an overall document, so that the reduced area within the indicating frame is the area which is magnified and displayed in the main frame. Movement of the indicating frame by the user effects corresponding movement of the main frame display, contributing to faster and easier operation.

A further advantage of the present invention is easy confirmation of which page within a document is currently displayed in the main frame. This ease of confirmation is enabled by a scrolling feature, wherein a sub-screen column, comprising sub-screens displaying reduced-size images of pages within a document are arranged in a column, is scrolled such that the page which has a portion of itself displayed in magnified form in the main frame is located at a particular location within the column. Noting which page is in that location within the column, therefore, provides easy confirmation of which page within the entire document has a magnified portion displayed in the main frame at any point in time.

V. 102(e) References Cited

The Office Action rejected claims 1, 4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being assertedly anticipated by *Eicke* U.S. Patent No. 5,945,998. Briefly, the Official Action asserted that *Eicke* discloses a window display device that anticipates the novel scrolling feature of the present invention. Applicant respectfully points out that the *Eicke* reference is a patent which was granted on an application filed on August 21, 1997, or less than one year prior to the March 21, 1997 filing date of the present application in Japan. Use of this document, then, is not permissible as a prior art reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). However, the cited reference has been carefully studied, and applicant respectfully traverses the rejection in view of the cited reference.

*Eicke* is not directed to scrolling as presently claimed. Furthermore, *Eicke* does not anticipate movement of an indicating frame by direct means, or the ability to move an indicating frame directly from one display area to a non-adjacent display area. In particular, column 9, lines 46-49 of *Eicke* detail the indicating frame, rectangle 504, as being established and enabled or disabled by deliberate user actions. In contrast, the present invention utilizes an indicating frame that is inherent to and always exists in sub frames in a display. Furthermore, column 10, lines 53-54 and lines 57-58 of *Eicke*, among other places, discloses that the rectangle 504 is moved according to movement of a cursor. The rectangle may be attached or detached to a cursor, according to various user instructions. In contrast, the present invention allows a rectangle to be moved by direct interaction with a mouse, without the need for an intermediary

attachment such as a cursor and, significantly, without the limitations inherent to cursor movement.

There are other fundamental differences between the *Eicke* reference and the present invention. For example, the Office Action cites "a main screen image window 505 for moving the indicating frame" disclosed in *Eicke*. Again, a distinct advantage of the present invention over the prior art, including *Eicke*, is the ability of a user to move the indicating frame directly. Direct user-manipulation of the indicating frame position, by a single step of moving a mouse in dragging state, is what drives the display position of the main frame. This is in direct contrast to the *Eicke* reference, which teaches that the indicating frame is moved according to user-input within the main frame display. Furthermore, *Eicke* does not disclose a method for dragging a display frame to an area that is not directly adjacent to its current position. For example, the present invention allows the display frame to be dragged from an area within a page, to a non-adjacent area an entire page away, with only one mouse movement by the user. In contrast, for this to be accomplished by the invention of the *Eicke* reference, a user would have to attach a cursor to the rectangle 504, and move the cursor through adjacent areas until it reached the desired non-adjacent area on a different page. This would require a number of user manipulations, and would not allow for the direct transfer of the main frame display from an area of a sub frame to a non-adjacent area of a different sub frame.

While *Eicke* clearly does not address the advantages sought by the present invention, it is respectfully submitted that neither does it provide motivation for doing so. The *Eicke* reference is directed to examining lines of code that may be navigated by a cursor and grouped according to similarities between various lines. No motivation is provided for moving an indicating frame directly from one sub-screen to another sub-screen, as the usefulness of the invention disclosed in *Eicke* is realized in the examination of grouped lines of code. In contrast, the present invention is directed to viewing particular enlarged areas of an overall display, and changing the enlarged view by directly moving an indicating frame from one area of the overall display to a non-adjacent area of the overall display.

Regarding the display of spreadsheet pages indicated by the Office Action as being disclosed in *Eicke* at col. 21, lines 5-44, it is specifically stated at that location that "...columns

205 are a natural representation for the files. The techniques can, however, be used in situations where the data items are arranged in a table.” *Eicke* then introduces the use of spreadsheets, and discloses that “each spreadsheet would appear as a table in which each line representation 207 represented a cell of the spreadsheet.” Grouping of spreadsheet cells by color indications and grouped arrangements within sub-screens is then described. Use of the *Eicke* invention in this sense does not anticipate use of the moveable indicating frame of the present invention. While the *Eicke* indicating frame is controlled through the main frame display and may be used with a spreadsheet because of the linear, column-like format of spreadsheets, the indicating frame of the present invention is controlled directly and is not limited to motion confined to linear, column like data. Rather, the present invention moves independently of a cursor, and may be moved in any direction within a sub-frame. Ultimately, the indicating frame of *Eicke* is limited to the same limitations of cursor motion. In contrast, the indicating frame of the present invention is easily controlled by the user, may be moved in any direction, and is not navigationally hindered by confinement to columns and cursor step-through movements. Furthermore, the *Eicke* reference, which is directed to grouping lines and columns of data by similarity for ease of comparison and uses an indicating frame whose size must exactly fit the columns of data which it navigates, does not provide any motivation for an indicating frame of *any* size that has free range of motion for viewing *any* portion of *any* page within a document.

Accordingly, *Eicke* does not teach or suggest the claimed invention, and therefore the rejection of claims 1, 4 and 6 must be withdrawn. Claims 2-3, 5 and 7, which the Office Action rejects for the same reason as the rejection of claim 1, should also be found in allowance over *Eicke*.

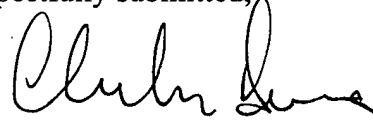
For the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of all pending claims under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) based on the *Eicke* reference should be withdrawn.

## VI Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the claims in the application patentably distinguish over the cited and applied references and are in condition for allowance. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application, as amended, are respectfully requested. Allowance of the claims at an early date is courteously solicited.

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is now in good order for allowance, and such early action is respectfully solicited. Should matters remain which the Examiner believes could be resolved in a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to telephone the Applicant's undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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